

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 47

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 24th, 1890.

It affords us a genuine pleasure to note that the Associação Commercial is to-day taking possession of its new and more commodious quarters in the new Exchange. It is matter for hearty congratulation that the representative commercial body of this capital and metropolis is to be at last suitably housed, and we sincerely trust that no exigencies of the government will henceforth be permitted to interfere with the enjoyment of this new abode. It first built the edifice now serving as the main entrance to the custom-house, which was abandoned in 1821 because of an attack upon it by a military force, in which several persons were killed. In 1872 the corner-stone for another Exchange was laid, which a year later was surrendered to the government for the present Postoffice and Caixa da Amortização. On May 7th, 1880, the cornerstone of a third Exchange was laid, and now, after waiting for ten long years, the merchants are at last taking possession of the edifice. On such an occasion it is not proper that reference should be made to the errors and faults involved in the construction of this building. It is an edifice worthy of the corporation which has erected

it, and will be a noteworthy addition to the public edifices of this city. The opportunity ought not to be lost, however, to impress upon the Associação the necessity of a thorough reorganization and the assumption of the position in the commercial life of this country which rightfully belongs to it. In our opinion, it ought at once to withdraw from the inconsistent and irrational position into which it has fallen through its effort to represent both the commercial and industrial elements of the country. These elements have now become so antagonistic that the Associação can not properly represent them both. The industrial element now demands protection, and that means commercial restriction. Logically a commercial association can not consent to arbitrary restrictions on commerce, consequently there should be a separation of the two parties. As the manufacturers have lately organized an association of their own, no reason exists why the merchants should continue to entertain so discordant an element within their own organization. In its legitimate sphere the Associação should take a firm and dignified stand on every question affecting the commerce of Brazil, and should seek to make its influence felt. Then, too, in the matter of stock speculation it should also take prompt and decided steps. The buying and selling of the shares of unorganized or purely speculative companies should never be permitted within its walls, nor should any defaulter be permitted to make use of its facilities for imposing upon the public. The new Exchange should be devoted, now and henceforth, to the uses of honest and legitimate business alone.

REGRET AS we may the straits into which the Argentines have fallen and the financial disasters which they have precipitated, it must be confessed that the result is no more than the natural and logical consequence of the extravagance, mismanagement and dishonesty which have characterized their governments during recent years. Possessing a country of wonderful fertility and equable climate, with every facility for the prompt and cheap transportation of their products, they have still so mismanaged their affairs as to bring bankruptcy upon themselves and ruin upon those who have been, mistakenly perhaps, supplying them with money and credit. If the loss and discredit could be confined to those who are responsible for these disasters, we should not hesitate to say that the retribution is just and deserved, but the consequences are too widespread and there are too many innocent victims to permit such a comment. Whatever may be our feelings, however, the deductions are clear and unmistakable. The Argentines have not been content with the slow, steady growth of an honest, hard-working people; they have sought to develop their country artificially with borrowed capital faster than their population and industries have warranted. Forgetting or ignoring the fact that productive labor is and must continue to be the principal agent in the development of every country, however rich it may be in natural resources, the Argentines have borrowed and spent millions in ways which have yielded no return and which have added almost nothing to the productive resources of their country. And, forgetting likewise that undeveloped resources and a prosperity springing from pure speculation, are not real national wealth, nor a safe guarantee for loans, there have not been wanting rich and respectable bankers to advance capital for further speculation and give the guarantee of their names to deceive the ignorant and unvary as to the real state of affairs. The result of all this is the bankruptcy of the country, the collapse of a great banking house, a financial panic everywhere, and widespread losses. Add to this the further fact that an international commission is being organized to take Argentine finances into consideration, very much as was the case with Egypt, and we have a culmination of discredit which is almost without parallel. In view of the fact that Brazil has started out on the very same path to national inflation and artificial development, this collapse of the Argentine bubble should be accepted as a timely warning.

We have before us several small account books belonging to plantation immigrant laborers which afford a very interesting insight into the methods employed to develop Brazil through free labor. The colonists to whom these books belong, are from the Ribeira Vista plantation, of Bananal, São Paulo, belonging to one of the most prominent and influential planters of that state. We can not be certain, of course, that the colonists have been steady and industrious, for we have only one side of the story, but enough is shown in these books to prove that the planters have adopted a most unjust and vexatious policy toward their laborers. In one case, a family of four able-bodied persons labored on this plantation over two years, and then found themselves in debt \$344,573. Another book covering a period of 18 months, shows the colonist's family to be in debt \$434,907, while two other books, from which we can not determine the period covered, show debts of \$11,889 and \$272,336. In the accounts rendered we note that the colonists are charged with the implements used, and good round prices for the supplies obtained from the planter's "shop." In the first place, it is a gross error for a planter to keep a "store account" with his laborers, for the temptation leads to an injustice on both sides—to high prices on one side, and to lavish expenditure on the other, the laborer never knowing how much he is expending until he wants money and obtains a settlement. He then finds himself in debt, to his surprise, and promptly leaves the place. In the second place, the planter should supply his own implements and pay more liberal wages. It is simply incredible that four able-bodied laborers should have been unable to earn their daily living expenses on a coffee plantation during a period of two years! It is clearly apparent that a majority of the planters are taking advantage of the ignorance and helplessness of these immigrants, and are systematically robbing them of the fruits of their labor. The thousands who have left the plantations in poverty and despair, are a living proof of this statement. It is a burning disgrace to the country that such a state of affairs exists, and that no effort whatever is made to correct it. In our opinion, the only remedy is to prohibit plantation "stores," and to require the payment of laborers in cash at least once a month. As a rule, we are not in favor of meddling with private contracts, but as the state is so largely responsible for the introduction of these poor people, it is under every obligation to see that they are treated justly and humanely.

From the *Jornal do Commercio*, November 20th.

GENERAL DEODORO AND THE CONGRESS.

We yesterday gave a summary, in the report of the Constituent Congress, of the reply of Marshal Deodoro to the committee sent by this Congress to compliment him. The words of the chief of the government merit entire transcription. They are the words of a sincere soldier, of a man in whom the country feels it can confide. Sr. Deodoro da Fonseca, by his bluff frankness, calls to our mind the character of General Grant, the deceased President of the United States. Notwithstanding all of his imperfections the American people never withdrew their support from him, for under his mistakes there could always be perceived the marked correctness of his character.

These are the expressions of the General:

"During the period of a year, when I exercised the functions of a dictator, I had no other thought, nor other object, except that of serving my country under the condition of affairs created by the revolution of November 15th.

"Controlling at times the impetuosity of personal sentiments, I endeavored to found a dictatorship of peace and harmony, not only to better respond to the general confidence of the country, but moreover to avoid causes for unfavorable apprehensions abroad, where there was not always shown a disposition to regard with perfect justice the acts of the revolutionary government.

"I may have made mistakes; it is possible that my government has committed more than one administrative fault. I have, however, a tranquil conscience, for I never was influenced save by suggestions for the common weal, which was confided to me.

"As regards the Congress, I may say: educated in the positive arithmetic of Count de Lippe, as a

soldier and as a governor, I have never failed to recognize the necessity of respecting law, right and justice, and whatever may hereafter be my position I will maintain and comply with the Constitution of the United States of Brazil.

"I also avail of the opportunity to declare to Congress, and to say to the press and to the people, that I never had, nor will have, reluctance in amending or repairing any mistake committed in the exercise of public administration, once that it is indicated to me or demanded by the proper means.

"In this manner I reply to and sincerely thank the National Congress for the felicitations it has addressed to me."

JUDICIAL REFORM.

A decree dated on the 14th changes the form of the lower courts in the Federal District, and the new tribunals, etc., will be as follows:

The district is divided into 21 *prefeituras*, in each of which is a *prefeito*, with civil jurisdiction in cases not involving more than \$1,000 without, and up to \$5,000 with, appeal to the Civil Tribunal.

The *prefeito* and two sworn assistants will form a correctional *junta*, to meet at least once a week and try criminal cases; the punishment in which does not exceed six months confinement.

The court of the *fazenda municipal* will take cognizance only of questions affecting municipal financial matters, and cases in which the municipality is plaintiff or defendant.

The Civil and Criminal Tribunal will be divided into civil, commercial and criminal courts or divisions to decide civil and commercial cases up to \$5,000 summarily on appeal from the *prefeitos*, or, exceeding this amount, with appeal to the Court of Appeals. The criminal section, or court, will try cases where the punishment does not exceed two years' imprisonment. All other crimes will be judged by a jury, organized as is the practice at present. The Tribunal will consist of a president, vice-president and 9 judges.

The Court of Appeals will consist of a president, vice-president and 10 justices, and is divided into civil and criminal chambers. In the former it will summarily decide appeals from the Tribunal or from the *fazenda municipal* court, and in first and only instance conflicts of jurisdiction between the judiciary. In the latter it will summarily deal with common crimes and the impeachment of the members of the Tribunal and of the Attorney General of the district.

The state officers at these various courts will be:—An Attorney General for the Court of Appeals, an Assistant Attorney General for the Civil and Criminal Tribunal, three curators—one for orphans, one for absences and one for "residues"—at the civil division, and a curator for bankrupt estates at the commercial division of the Tribunal, with three public prosecutors for the jury and the criminal divisions. An assistant public prosecutor will be appointed for every three *prefeituras*.

Rules of procedure are not altered; the intention of the minister of justice being to organize a judiciary system that will aid the higher courts and reduce their labor.

The expense is rather startling:—

Court of Appeals	175,000\$
Civil and Commercial Tribunal.....	150,700
Jury	18,000
<i>Fazenda municipal</i> court	10,000
<i>Prefeituras</i>	117,600
	471,300\$

In which are included, however, the salaries of the representatives of the states.

THE RIO GRANDE BAR.

Rio de Janeiro, 20th November, 1890.

To the Editor:

Sir.—It may interest you to know that a representative of the French company, or syndicate, who have undertaken to effect the works in connection with the Rio Grande bar, lately arrived at that place, and it is to be presumed that early steps will now be taken to carry out the plan authorized by the government.

The intention is, I believe, to effect such works and deepen the bar, which will permit the entering of large ocean steamers. Now, I would ask what in the name of goodness calls for this step?

The trade of the place certainly does not require it, and I believe a few hundred contos of réis well laid out in a sensible plan for dredging the bar and inner port would be much more reasonable, and certainly less wasteful, as the thousands of contos of réis which are about to be spent will be upon a plan the effectiveness and utility of which is questioned by some of the highest authorities.

My firm idea is to stop expenditure on the bar and attend to the dredging of the bar and Lagôa das Faias. This would be of far greater general benefit to Rio Grande, and would at the same time satisfy every requirement. If trade expands, then something further might be done; but this is hardly likely to be called for for many years.

Another point to be considered is the effect, supposing the works of the deepening of the bar are carried out, on the water in the Lagôa das Faias and its navigation, more especially to Pelotas and Porto Alegre.

The probabilities are that the already wretched water-way to both the latter places, more particularly Porto Alegre, will become worse than it is, as the greater the depth of the bar the greater will be the outflow.

Dredgers are certainly at work, at least by fits and starts, but to all intents and purposes nothing practical has been done.

The authorities in charge at Rio Grande seem in no way inclined to improve matters and effectually hinder the navigation of the lake.

It may seem outrageous, but I believe there is one point where by a little dredging a channel could be made, and be maintained by the natural course of a current from the north, that could save vessels a round of at least 12 miles.

Then there is the outrageous state of the Cananéia bar. A little dredging would soon make matters right. As it is, the Porto Alegre people are subjected to continual annoyance through delay of mails and cargoes by the constant stranding of steamers and sailing vessels. It is not uncommon for the first to be immovable for days, whereas the latter get stranded there for weeks, there being a case of a vessel being detained for over 60 days waiting sufficient water.

I cannot understand how the commercial body of Porto Alegre can remain, as it would appear, so unconcerned at this state of affairs. They apparently allow the authorities at Rio Grande to overrule them, but surely they are important enough as a body to command some voice on such an important matter.

So far as can be seen, it looks as if the Rio Grandenses were continually hindering free intercourse with Porto Alegre. And the last most important fact in this connection is the imminent intention of closing the custom-house at Porto Alegre, which would mean that all goods from abroad at least would have to be discharged at Rio Grande for customs fiscalisation and reshipped to Porto Alegre—there being, as you know, no railway communication between the two places.

The Torres port scheme is an expensive one, but I think it would eventually be much more profitable than that of Rio Grande. It would tap most important agricultural district, of which Porto Alegre may at present be considered the centre, whereas Rio Grande is, one might say, limited to the cattle trade of Pelotas, so that, in fact, Rio Grande, in itself is without much commercial importance.

Yours very truly,

B.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

November 18.—The first session of the Constituent Congress was held. Various motions, all tending with greater or less restrictions, to continue the provisional government as the executive power, pending the election of president and vice-president, were presented, and that of Sr. Ulisses do Amaral was finally accepted. The motion reads:—

"The National Congress, in view of the message by which the chief of the provisional government delivers to it the destinies of the nation, and considering it to be of urgent necessity that legal endorsement be given the executive power,

"Resolves to appeal to the present government through its patriotism to maintain the direction of public affairs in acatizing the Constitution to be voted, and the organization of a definite government."

November 19.—The whole session, five hours, was occupied in discussing votes. Many amendments were offered and a great deal of rhetoric expended.

November 20.—Sr. Ramiro Barcellos offered the following motion:—

"I move that a committee of three be appointed to draw up the message to accompany the motion voted on the 18th before yesterday. I also propose that the message be made explicit as to the following: That the Congress, master of the destinies of the nation, in possession of all the national power and reserving to itself the full exercise of constituent powers, expects of the patriotism of the government that it will continue in the direction of public affairs, invested with all the necessary powers for exercising its high mission."

A long debate ensued, and the motion was carried by a vote of 173 to 45. This is considered a victory for the government. The rules were finally passed and sent to a committee to draw them up in accordance with the amendments carried during their debate.

November 21.—The message addressed to the chief of the provisional government as drawn up by the committee, was read. It is: "The Congress of the United States, reserving to itself in plenitude the constituent powers with which it is invested, resolved in session the day before yesterday to appeal to your patriotism that you would retain

the direction of public affairs. It therefore expects that you will continue in the exercise of the power which in compliance with an honorable duty you returned to the nation, represented by its elect, until the political constitution of the republic is definitely decreed and in president elected, the division of the national authority may be observed in conformity with what may therein be formulated." The officers of the Congress were elected, viz.: Sr. Prudente de Moraes, president; Sr. Antônio Eusebio, vice-president, and Sres. Matto Machado, Paes de Carvalho, João Neiva and Mendes Gomes, secretaries. Immediately upon the election of the president, Sr. Nilo Peçanha presented a motion complimentary to Sr. Saldanha Marinho, which was supposed to have passed *new com*, until Sr. Anchieta declared he had voted against it, and demanded that his vote be recorded.

November 22.—The committee to examine and report upon the project for a Constitution was elected. It consists of 21 members, one for each state and for the Federal District. The names are those of the younger members of the Congress, and the result of their resolutions will be awaited with interest. The President, after announcing the names of the committee, adjourned the meetings of the Congress until notice was received that the committee is ready to report.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

On the 15th inst. Coimbra Portella of Rio Janeiro elected a constitution for his subjects.

Three new national guard battalions, six companies each, have been organized—by decree—in Ceará.

An authorization has been granted to the Companhia Telefônica de São Paulo to connect São Paulo and Santos with a telephone line.

A contract has been signed for the introduction of families of agricultural laborers into the state of Rio de Janeiro by the Câmbio Fio railway company.

We are advised that Dr. O. A. Desly, chief of the São Paulo geological and geographical commission, will return to his post about the end of next month.

The provisional government of Minas Gerais has granted a 40 years concession for the exploration of some iron springs in the southern part of that state.

At Livramento, Rio Grande do Sul, a drunken man recently stabbed and killed his brother. When the unhappy murderer understood what he had done, he killed himself.

A town called Cambará in Santa Catharina is determined to put down display. According to a local journal the municipality of this town levies a tax of 25 upon every watch used in the town.

—Although the capital of Paraná can not pay its debts, the vice-governor does not hesitate to incur the responsibility of building an insane asylum there. The contractor will do well to exact their pay in advance.

The constitution of the state of Rio de Janeiro provides for an assembly composed of 20 senators elected for six, and 40 deputies elected for three years. The governor and vice-governor will be elected for four years.

The clerks at the S. Paulo sub-treasury sent their late chief to Rio with a "most delicate" portfolio, a gold locket set with diamonds and a gold headed cane. It is supposed that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

A decree dated on the 8th created a new battalion of national guards for the state of Rio de Janeiro. We were under the impression that this state was not in a proper condition to resist invasion, and feel easier now.

The president of the S. Paulo *intendência* is evidently opposed to the idea that women should be permitted to earn their own living as waitresses. On the 21st he notified the proprietors of various *cafés* to discharge the girls employed by them.

Major Gen. Antonio Maria Coelho, governor of Matto Grosso, banished to Rio two half-pay army officers, a brigadier-general and a major, because they published a protest that Gen. A. M. Coelho did not like. As Affonso Celso and Silveira Martins have been pardoned, let us hope that the victims of Gen. Coelho's sensitive feelings will also receive pardons—and be sent back to Matto Grosso to give the general a lesson in republicanism.

A very singular discovery was made in Juiz de Fora a few days since by two small boys who were searching for birds' eggs in the shrubbery of the municipal garden. The discovery was nothing less than two fine watches—one gold, the other silver—which had been concealed there by "Dr." Arthur de Macedo, the Carson Hulst thief. One of the watches was marked "James J. Killefer," and proves to be the one lost by a lady of that name at the hotel.

—The vice-governor of Paraná declines to revoke the Serzedello repudiation decree by which the creditors of the municipality are to be paid only 60 per cent. of the amounts due them. Those who advanced money to pay laborers, however, are to be paid in full. The Paraná government is therefore not only guilty of repudiation, but of open discrimination and favoritism. Such ideas of political morality will never make that state prosperous and respected.

—On the 4th inst. Gen. Alvim refused to pay the Governor Portella for the ballot-boxes used at the last election. The minister of the interior says the Treasury will only pay for the boxes, when the states are hopelessly bankrupt (*deficiencia de recursos*), which Rio de Janeiro is not. The minister then tells the governor that if he has not enough money in the till to pay for the urns, he must borrow it. In our opinion, this will warrant a loan on that August contract for guaranteed loans in London.

—According to a recent statement the epidemic of small-pox which has been raging in Paraná since April last caused 2,011 deaths up to the end of October. The total number of deaths, from all causes in that period, was 4,210, from which it appears that nearly 48 per cent. were caused by this terrible disease. The progress of the epidemic may be seen by the following monthly totals: April 99, May 209, June 361, July 435, August 434, September 308, October 174. For a city of about 120,000 population, this is a very high death rate.

—Pará is also repeating history. Of 156 immigrants taken there under contract not long ago, only 20 went into the country. The others, 136 in all, remained in the city without employment and with no intention of devoting themselves to agriculture. Of the 20 who went to an estate on the Araponga, only two or three remain at work, the others returning to the city after a few days work. There is nothing like contract immigration, unless it be the stupidity of governments who can not learn anything from continuous experiences like this.

RAILROAD NOTES

—By a decree of the 14th the service on the São Paulo and Rio line is reorganized and provisions made for the proposed change of gauge to that of the Central of Brazil [D. Pedro II] line.

—The October receipts of the Lepoldina railway were \$21,518,840, of which \$20,817,830 were from passengers, \$38,634,530 from goods, 37,762,380 from the docks and warehouses.

—The *Diário Oficial* on the 13th publishes the decree, dated on the 8th, indorsing the 6 per cent. interest guaranteed by the state of Alagoas for the railway from the town of Alagoas to a junction with the Paulo Afonso line.

—The government has ordered the construction of a branch line of the Sul de Pernambuco (extension of the Recife to S. Francisco railway), which is to run from the Paqureira station, on that road, to the Imperatriz station on the Alagoas railway. This will be the first step toward the projected connecting lines of the northern states.

—On the 19th the *Jornal do Commercio* published a telegram stating that negotiations were commenced for the purchase of the S. Paulo railway by a native company or syndicate. It is said to be effected the Norte de S. Paulo line should have a show, for we seriously doubt if Brazilian administration will be equal to the calls upon its representatives in such an enterprise as the S. Paulo railway. Our S. Paulo exchanges state that the company proposing to buy the road is the Paulista.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold was up to 317 in Buenos Aires on Saturday last.

—There were 40 suicides in Montevideo during the month of October.

—Local letter postage in Buenos Aires has been reduced to 2 cents for each 15 grammes.

—Still further discoveries of frauds against the custom-house have been discovered in Buenos Aires.

—A Buenos Aires telegram to the *Press* on the 21st states that Pellegrini will soon resign, to be succeeded by Gen. Roca as dictator.

—Notwithstanding the crisis in financial matters and the almost inevitable bankruptcy of the country, an Argentine military commission left for Europe on the 22nd to study the question of military armament.

—After January 1 the government of Entre Ríos, Argentina, proposes to impose a per capita tax on live stock—50 cents on horned cattle, 40 cents on mares, 30 cents on sheep, 50 cents on hogs, etc. As yet, it may be observed, no special tax has been imposed on the flocks and thieves.

—An internal loan is under consideration at Buenos Aires. We are still waiting to hear about realized economies, reduction in public expenditure, the suspension of extravagant schemes and jobs, and the recovery of stolen funds from the men who, as officials, have been so extensively robbing the country.

—An amusing incident occurred in Buenos Aires on the 7th, which is worthy of repetition wherever the police authorities insist on meddling with private affairs. In order to force the washer-women to leave the river-side and use the *lavaderos*, an inspector and three policemen, followed by a cart, made a raid along the shore for the purpose of seizing the clothes spread out to dry. After seeing a goodly quantity of the linen collected, the washer-women got angry and pitched into the policemen with their washing-boards, and soon put them to an ignominious flight.

—The organization of an "Union Cívica" society in Uruguay is under consideration.

—On the 16th a "free-lance" of the Rio press in an effusion defending Sr. Moreno against the violent attacks of the *Tribuna*, uses the following extraordinary language: "The other unpatriotic perversity is that of a high administrative functionary of the Brazilian republic, a political reporter inspiring the *Tribuna*, commander of a group conspiring against the national peace and provoking more than a massacre against the *disunited and discontented* Argentine republic, at this moment afflicted and home down by all the great misfortunes that can weigh upon a nation." The italics are ours. The defense reminds one of the affectionate bear.

—The total debt of the Argentine Confederation is difficult to ascertain owing to part of it being payable in depreciated currency. The amount of paper money in circulation it is generally supposed is an unknown quantity. The following figures, however, may be accepted as correct: Sterling debts of the republic, its provinces and cities, £60,000,000, its railway bonds, debentures, shares, not including Buenos Aires Great Western, £30,000,000. Buenos Aires city for drainage and water-works, not less than £10,000,000. Cellulars, national and provincial, now in existence, taken at par value, £70,000,000, involving an interest and redemption obligation of £5,400,000 per annum, of which about £3,000,000 is estimated to be payable in Europe. The total annual obligations of the republic thus abroad, including railway dividends earned on non-guaranteed railway stocks, is calculated at £16,000,000. The fall in all Argentine securities is already severe, but it is very doubtful whether the worst has yet been seen.—*Southern Cross*, 31st October, 1890.

LOCAL NOTES

—The tramways of this city carried only 569,865 passengers during the three days celebration of the 15th, 16th and 17th.

—In *O País* of the 17th the inspector of the Rio custom-houses off a very commendable rocket in honor of self and assistants.

—It is to be observed that Rio is filling up with a great many suspicious looking characters, attracted no doubt by the recent speculations here.

—Our colleague, the *Tribuna*, has certainly punched a hole in the Argentine balloon; but has our colleague never heard of that old story of glass houses?

—We have at last reached a climax! A *Te Deum* was sung yesterday to celebrate the revocation of the decree of banishment against Affonso Celso and Carlos Afonso.

—One of the police surgeons was recently robbed of 150\$, which was taken from the bed-room occupied by him at the police headquarters. That thief deserves a medal.

—*Métropolis Brésil Républicain!* Our colleague declares Gen. Barroso to be a happier man than his predecessor, for he was in office long enough to secure his manifestation.

—The solemn mass in memory of the late bishop of Rio de Janeiro was celebrated in the pro-Cathedral on the 19th. Gen. Deodoro was present with his aides at the ceremony.

—It is simply ridiculous when an anonymous party intimates a photographer to take a picture of Sr. Moreno, the Argentine minister, out of a window. War is not yet declared.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* says Sr. Gonçalves Chaves is a salient feature of the Congress. This is possible; but if the gentleman resembles his portrait, he ought to wear a veil.

—On the 19th the "Centro da Imprensa Brasileira" was organized. From it will emanate the great, the beautiful and the true for Brazilian journalism—at least this is what we hope will emanate.

—Mail-advices from Pará bring the news that Archibaldo Macelha has been raised to the cardinalate by the Pope. This is the first time a South American prelate has received the much sought after hat!

—The Missions question has started such a furor for Spanish in Rio, that even the solar ceremonial reporter of the *Jornal* has caught the disease. On the 20th he reported a vessel asived from *Ayer* (yesterday).

—The October immigrant arrivals in Brazil numbered 11,494, of which 7,710 landed in Rio and 3,784 at Santos. For the two months of the year the arrivals aggregated 59,254, of which 44,124 landed in this port.

—Through his election to the Senate, Gen. José Siqueira de Oliveira has resigned his office as adjutant-general of the army. On the 21st the government appointed Gen. Barão do Rio Apa (Enéas Galvão) to the vacancy.

—On the evening of the 17th the "confidence" met at a rich vein. A country gentleman lost 1,870\$ in cash and a draft on the Banco do Brasil for 7,283\$, through listening to that story of the parish priest and his moeys.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* has received trustworthy information that not less than 1,395 immigrants were packed on the small steamer *Satellite* on the last voyage to Rio Grande do Sul, and the steamer moreover was aground for eight days.

—A decree of the 14th grants a privilege for salt-making establishments in Paraná.

—The municipal intendencia has resolved to purchase two steam launches for the use of the commission entrusted with the protection of the shores of the bay, replanting them with mangroves, and preventing illegal methods of catching fish.

—As a proof that allegation is not entirely unknown, we are glad to give publicity to the fact that the 2nd police delegate, Sr. Thomas Resino, resigned that position to dedicate his efforts to his country's welfare in the Chamber of Deputies.

—The "old guard republicans" of this city held a meeting on the 17th to treat "of a question of the highest importance for the Brazilian fatherland." What this topic can he has not yet transpired, but it probably refers to promotions in the national guard.

—A decree dated on the 15th pardoned all the mutineers condemned to various terms of imprisonment on account of that difficulty at the barracks of the 2nd artillery on December 18th last year. This will be good for morality and good discipline, of course.

—A number of experiments have been recently made here with a mat, the product of the tree called *panassá* (*Abatia Juniper*), as a substitute for coal in steam launches. The results are described as having been satisfactory, but of course the matter is in the hands of a monopoly.

—There were eleven proposals for the improvement of the Lagoa de Rodrigo Freitas. It is reported that preference will be given to one presented by Barão de Meireles Totta. How it was known which one the Baron presented before the choice is made, is not explained.

—There were to have been races at the Hippodromo Nacional on the 17th, but the rain prevent them. The contractors for the restaurant sent all their sweet-meats to the beggars' asylum, and the beggars must have had a rest good time, and wished it would rain on every race-day.

—The *intendencia* has resolved to appeal to Gen. Deodoro against a judicial decision which condemned a former municipal council to pay 44,589\$24 to the owner of a mule and cart which disappeared from the public deposit. Would it not be better to have the court put in the "pound" for giving such a valuation?

—When a man runs away, what earthly reason can there be for not giving his name? Sr. Simon, a broker, on the 18th delivered a quantity of documents to the police belonging to a runaway, who is supposed to be a member of the Ferquinha or Almada family. There is no use of making a mystery when a fact is public property.

—According to the *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 19th, the Visconde de S. Luiz de Maranhão noticed, while on the street the preceding day, that his pocket-book, containing 1,000\$ and a cheque to bearer on a bank, was missing. It may be presumed, however, that some of our recent arrivals from the River will see that the Visconde's money is not irretrievably lost.

—The new editors of *Mr. Mayrink's País* have our approbation for the manner in which they—both, we believe, provincial lights—have cast down the gage of combat to the Rio press. And they will never lack applause in these columns. If directed on the lines prescribed in the programme, and by the pen possessed by the Ceará senator, whilr obtained it from Isabel, a *Redemptorista*, the *País* must become a force in Rio journalism.

—A man here recently drew a 10,000\$ prize in a Piauhy lottery. This appears to have been an unexpected accident and the lucky fellow could not get his money until he appealed to the Treasury, which urged the Banco do Brasil to pay the money out of the 20,000\$ deposited by the contractor for the Piauhy batteries as guarantee. This contractor will never let another 10,000\$ prize get out of his control, certain!

—A decree dated on the 19th inst. revoked that dated on December 21st, 1889, which banished Srs. Affonso Celso de Assis Figueiredo (Visconde de Ouero Preto) and Carlos Afonso de Assis Figueiredo, and deported Sr. Gaspar da Silveira Martins. These gentlemen may now return to Brazil, if so inclined. The action of the provisional government has been generally commended, but it is said that it was inspired by almost certainty that Congress would invoke it to issue such a decree.

—A report was published on the 22nd that the lower lands of the Princess Imperial have been confiscated and incorporated with the national domain. It is a bad outlook for the future when the republican decides to inaugurate its career by such acts of injustice. A contract entered into under the monarchy, not incompatible with political changes, ought to be as fully respected as one made by the republic. In both cases they are obligations incurred by the people of Brazil.

—It is a singular coincidence, but at the very moment the courts here are considering the right of the Singer Manufacturing Company to the exclusive use of their trade name of "Singer" and while the principal arguments against the claim are being taken from certain decisions of American courts, the United States Treasury officials are issuing a circular to the custom-houses calling attention to Sec. 7 of the new tariff, providing that "no article of imported merchandise which shall copy or imitate the name or trade-mark of any domestic manufacturer, shall be admitted" to entry at the United States custom-houses.

—This, in our opinion, settles the case so far as the United States courts are concerned. If Congress recognizes property in trade names, then the courts must apply that rule in their future decisions.

—Why should *O País* have sent £15 to the River Plate? We hope our colleague is not aiding the enemy in case of a collision.

—An order from the minister of war, published on the 22nd, leads to an apprehension that *beriberi* has appeared at the military academy.

—A decree dated on the 15th inst. permits deserters from the Brazilian army during the war with Paraguay to come home, if they feel so inclined.

—At Inhaúsa, Rio de Janeiro, a man died recently from the effects of the explosion of a tin of linseed-oil! Some people will die on very slight provocation.

—A patient examination of the local press does not produce one single opinion favorable to the President's message. Some of the criticisms are severe; others treat the document as a joke.

—We are delighted to chronicle that the salvation—seriously threatened—of fine arts in Brazil has been secured by the nomination of Sr. Bernadelli as chief jossman at the temple of arts.

—On the 16th the S. Christóvão police sub-delegate sent a man to the Misericórdia hospital who had been wounded when he tried to steal a ring. It seems almost a pity that his destination had not been the cemetery.

—The minister of agriculture has referred to the department of the interior some sort of a project of the governor of Santa Catharina by which it is proposed to quarantining immigrants for 10 to 15 days to keep small-pox out of the state.

—Was it naivete or inexperience that led *O País* on the 20th to state that Visconde de Simões, ex-liberal chief and ex-senator for the ex-province of Alagoas, celebrated his birthday on that date? Too many x's. Sr. Lourenço should send his seconds to St. Mayrink!

—If the republic is fairly declared, then the public should commence giving the police lessons. A policeman has no more right to hit a citizen with a salvo-hayonet than a citizen has to stick a knife into a policeman. Any officer using his *chafariz* should be promptly and severely "instructed."

—Some 80 criminals were set free from the house of detention in commemoration of the 15th. Perhaps it is all right; but somehow the means hardly fit the object. To celebrate an event of high importance to the law-abiding classes, by turning condemned criminals loose upon them, is hardly well-advised.

—Two men were severely hurt in the Rua do Ouvidor last Friday by having a plaster cornice fall upon them from a three-story building, at the corner of Rua da Quitanda. The weight of these cornices is sometimes very heavy, and as they are generally supported only by their cohesive qualities, it is matter for surprise that accidents do not more frequently happen.

—We are glad to note that the needs of the English Church in this city in the matter of a new organ have been at last met by a generous offer from Mr. Henry Lowndes to provide the church with the desired instrument at his own cost. The formal announcement to this effect was made yesterday. The gift is one which will be most gratefully appreciated and acknowledged by the English colony of this city.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The Banco Sul de Minas was formally installed on the 14th inst. at Juiz de Fora.

—A New York telegram of the 21st notes the shipment of 600,000 ounces of silver to London.

—It is proposed to establish a cotton factory at S. João d'El Rey, Minas Gerais, with a capital of 200,000\$.

—Telegrams from London on the 21st report a general decline in the prices of South American securities.

—The October receipts of the Pará custom house reached the exceptionally high figure of 1,065,350\$572.

—A decree dated on the 8th inst. cancelled the concession for a "normal" horse-breeding establishment in the state of Paraná.

—The October receipts of the Rio postoffice amounted to 62,613\$120, against 54,356\$290 in the same month of last year.

—A company, capital 1,000,000\$, is in process of organization under the title of "Mutuário Commercial e Agrícola" which will act as factors and also deal in coffee as packers.

—A company called the "Paulista de Luz Incandescente Welsbach" has been floated in São Paulo with a capital of 2,500,000\$ for the purpose of working the Welsbach patents in that state.

—A monopoly for 40 years and a 6 per cent. interest guarantee for 30 years on 4,000,000\$ has been, or will be, granted the Construções Hylaius company for port improvements at Laguna, Santa Catharina.

—According to a London exchange of the 9th ult. the S. Paulo Gas Co. has increased its capital to £250,000 to meet necessary extensions in its service, and a dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared for the past year.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

November 22nd, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
181,521,700\$			Apolicies.....	200\$—1,000\$	983½500	983½500— 984½500
119,600	Jan — July	5		1,000\$		
18,017,500	do	6	Gold Lmbs.....	1,000		
11,632,500	Apr. — Sep.	6		1,000	1,165 000	1,165 000— 1,165 000
109,664,500	Quarterly	4½	do 1879.....	1,000	1,020 000	1,020 000— 1,020 000
	do	4	do 1889.....	500—1,000	99 00	99 00— 99 00

BANKS.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
645,200\$	June—Dec.	5	Brasil.....	100\$	100 0	—
137,8,600	Jan.—July	6	Crédito Real do Brasil...	100	90 0	— 92 0
	do	do	do gold.....	111 1	100 000	—
7,21,1,400	Apr.—Oct.	6	Crédito Real de S. Paulo...	100\$	92 0	—
6,763,800		6	Estados Unidos do Brasil...	100	100 0	—
8,000		6	do gold.....	100	—	—
	May—Nov.	5	Pretos.....	100	86 0	— 86 0
2,424,500		5	União, S. Paulo.....	100	—	—

o Brasil |

INSURANCE.

RAILWAYS

file 5 000-
d 9 000-
4 000

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend stated	Nominal value	Last paid	Closing quotations
2,000,000	200,000	...	Indenizadora	10	500—July 01	20	12 000
5,000,000	100 000	370,000	Intendade	10	100—July 01	100	18 000
1,000,000	100,000	72,000	Itapetininga	10	100—July 01	100	9 000
1,000,000	100,000	41,000	Nova Pernambuco	10	100—July 01	20	15 000
1,000,000	100,000	139,000	Presidente	10	100—July 01	30	17 000
5,000,000	250,000	410,000	Prospectante	2	100—July 01	20	16 000
5,000,000	250,000	2,100,000	Umuarama	4	100—July 01	20	40 000
1,000,000	100,000	10,144	Umuarama Com dos Varegatas	4	100—July 01	10	10 000
2,000,000	200,000	12 413	Vigilante	2	750—July 01	10	10 000

MILLS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend fund	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
2,400,000\$	2,400,000\$	168,212\$	Allianca.....	—July 90	200\$	350/400	—
400,000	400,000	—	Bem Brasil.....	—July 90	200	220/240	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	61,921	Branca Industrial.....	8 Sept.—Aug. 90	217	200	—
3,100,000	3,000,000	—	Branca Industrial.....	8 Sept.—Aug. 90	200	200/220	—
1,200,000	1,200,000	—	Caneca.....	12 Sept.—July 91	199	—	—
1,200,000	1,200,000	72,994	Confagua Industrial.....	12 Sept.—July 90	300	300/320	—
—	—	30,143	Confagua Industrial.....	6 Sept.—July 90	140	120/130	—
—	—	419,160	Confagua Industrial.....	1 Sept.—July 90	67	67/70	—
2,400,000	480,000	—	Coronel.....	—	40	—	65 0
—	480,000	—	Coronel.....	—	300	120/200	—
—	480,000	—	Crusado do Sul.....	—	200	200/220	—
—	250,000	—	DS Isabel.....	—	200	200/220	—
600,000	600,000	9,093	Industrial Mineia.....	—	140	200/220	—
200,000	155,610	—	Industria Leão Preta.....	—	140	45/50	—
300,000	373,000	—	Industria Leão Preta.....	—	120	45/50	—
—	400,000	—	Itaipu.....	—	200	200/220	—
4,000,000	4,100,000	31,000	Pia Grande.....	12 Sept.—July 90	300	320/350	—
3,000,000	600,000	—	Petropolitana.....	9 Sept.—July 89	300	160/200	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	227,312	Progress Ind. do Brasil.....	1 750—July 90	170	80/100	—
1,250,000	600,000	19,377	S. L. Aristides.....	15 Sept.—July 89	300	200/220	—
—	348,000	—	do 2 series.....	7 500—July 90	234	200/220	—
1,750,000	700,000	31,718	S. Lazaro.....	10 Sept.—July 90	180	180/200	—
—	—	—	do 2 series.....	—	40	—	—
850,000	600,000	26,445	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	—Aug. 90	200	180/200	—
280,000	250,000	518	União Industrial.....	4 Sept.—Oct. 90	300	220/240	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	—	União Industrial S. Sebastian.....	—	227	227/240	—

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